SUMMARY OF ADULT RESPIRATORY VACCINES

CDC RECOMMENDATIONS (as of October 7, 2025)

Respiratory Syncytial Virus RSV Vaccination[1,2]

All adults ages 75 and older

Adults ages 50 – 74 who are at increased risk for severe RSV*

Pregnant women regardless of age/risk factors at 32 weeks 0 days through 36 weeks and 6 days gestation from September through January in most of the continental US as a one-time dose**

Adults who have already received an RSV vaccine do not need another dose.

*People can self–attest to the presence of a risk factor.

**Providers in jurisdictions with RSV seasonality that differs from most of the continental United States (e.g., Alaska, jurisdictions with tropical climate) should follow guidance from public health authorities on timing of administration.

2025-2026 COVID-19 Vaccination[1]

Vaccination based on shared clinical decision–making*

- All adults 18 years of age and older
- ≥ 65 years of age: 2 or more doses of 2025–2026 vaccine

*Shared clinical decision-making: Vaccination based on individual-based decision making—with an emphasis that the risk-benefit of vaccination is most favorable for individuals who are at an increased risk for severe COVID-19 disease and lowest for individuals who are not at an increased risk according to the **CDC list of COVID-19 risk factors**.[€]

Pneumococcal Vaccination[1]

Previously unvaccinated or vaccination status unknown:

- Ages 50 years or older
- Ages 19–49 years with certain underlying medical conditions or other risk factors

For patients who have received prior pneumococcal vaccination and for guidance on determining which pneumococcal vaccines a patient needs and when, refer to CDC PneumoRecs VaxAdvisor at: https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/hcp/vaccine-recommendations/app.html[3]

2025-2026 Influenza Vaccination[1]

All adults 18 years of age and older[†]

[†]Solid organ transplant recipients aged 18-64 years receiving immunosuppressive medications: HD–IIV3 and aIIV3 are acceptable options. No preference over other age–appropriate IIV3 or RIV3.

Age 65 years or older: Any one of HD-IIV3, RIV3, or aIIV3 is preferred. If not available, any other age–appropriate influenza vaccine should be used.

Close contacts (e.g., caregivers, healthcare workers) of severely immunosuppressed persons who require a protected environment: should not receive LAIV3. If LAIV3 is given, they should avoid contact with/caring for such immunosuppressed persons for 7 days after vaccination.

Note: Persons with an egg allergy can receive any influenza vaccine (egg-based or non–egg based) appropriate for age and health status.

Staying up to date with recommended immunizations can reduce the risk of severe disease, hospitalization, and death. Staying up to date is especially important for those at higher risk of severe illness.[4]

Select Factors Associated with Increased Risk of Severe Outcomes in Adults[¶]

RSV[2]

- Chronic heart disease (e.g., heart failure, CAD, or congenital heart disease [excluding isolated hypertension])
- Chronic lung or respiratory disease (e.g., COPD, emphysema, asthma, interstitial lung disease, or cystic fibrosis)
- End-stage renal disease or dependence on hemodialysis or other renal replacement therapy
- Diabetes mellitus with complications and for those taking insulin or SGLT-2 inhibitors
- Neurologic or neuromuscular conditions causing impaired airway clearance or respiratory muscle weakness
- Chronic liver disease (e.g., cirrhosis)
- Chronic hematologic conditions (e.g., sickle cell disease or thalassemia)
- Severe obesity (BMI ≥40 kg/m2)
- Moderate or severe immune compromise[†]
- Residence in a nursing home
- Other chronic medical conditions or risk factors that a healthcare provider determines would increase the risk for severe disease including frailty[‡]

[€]COVID-19[5]

- Increasing age
- Cancer (e.g.: Hematologic Malignancies)
- Cerebrovascular Disease
- Chronic heart disease: (e.g., heart failure, CAD or cardiomyopathies)
- Chronic liver diseases (Cirrhosis, NAFLD, Alcoholic liver disease, Autoimmune hepatitis)
- Chronic lung or respiratory disease (Asthma, bronchiectasis, COPD, ILD, PE, PHT)
- Chronic Kidney Disease (hemodialysis)
- Diabetes mellitus, Type 1 or Type 2
- HIV
- Mood or Schizophrenia spectrum disorders
- Dementia or Parkinson's Disease
- Solid organ or blood stem cell transplantation
- Obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m2)
- Physical inactivity, history of smoking
- Pregnancy or recent pregnancy
- Primary Immunodeficiencies
- Tuberculosis
- Live in a long-term care facility
- Certain racial and ethnic minority groups
- Disabilities, including Down Syndrome

Pneumococcal Disease[6]

- Adults 50 years and older
- Alcoholism
- Cerebrospinal fluid leak
- Chronic heart, kidney, liver, or lung disease (COPD, emphysema, and asthma)
- Cigarette smoking
- Cochlear implant
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Immunocompromising conditions including:
  - Damaged or no spleen
  - Weakened immune system
  - Disease or treatment that weakens the immune system, including cancer and solid organ transplant
  - HIV infection
  - Kidney failure requiring maintenance dialysis or nephrotic syndrome
  - Sickle cell disease or other inherited blood disorders

Influenza[7]

- Adults 65 years and older
- Chronic lung disease (e.g.: Asthma COPD, and cystic fibrosis)
- Neurologic and neurodevelopment conditions
- Blood disorders (eg: sickle cell disease)
- Endocrine disorders (e.g.: diabetes mellitus)
- Heart disease (e.g.: congenital heart disease, CHF and CAD)
- Kidney disorders
- Liver disorders
- Metabolic disorders (e.g.: inherited metabolic disorders and mitochondrial disorders)
- BMI ≥40 kg/m2
- Weakened immune system due to disease or medications
- Had a stroke
- Certain disabilities[§]
- Pregnant women
- Live in nursing homes/long-term care facility
- Certain racial and ethnic minority groups

[¶]This is a generalized summary as specific conditions within certain chronic medical diseases may be associated with increased risk of severe disease. Please review risk factors associated with increased risk for each disease state; [†]A list of moderately or severely immunocompromising conditions can be found in the COVID-19 vaccination interim clinical considerations. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/interim-considerations-us.html#immunocompromised; [‡]Frailty is a multidimensional geriatric syndrome and reflects a state of increased vulnerability to adverse health outcomes. One frequently used tool is the Fried frailty phenotype in which frailty is defined as a clinical syndrome with three or more of the following symptoms present: unintentional weight loss (10 lbs [4.5 kg] in the past year), self-reported exhaustion, weakness (grip strength), slow walking speed, and low physical activity; [§]Includes people with certain disabilities, especially those who have trouble with muscle function, lung function, or difficulty coughing, swallowing, or clearing fluids from their airways.

CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; HD–IIV3, High dose inactivated influenza vaccine; aIIV3/IIV3, inactivated influenza vaccine; LAIV3, live attenuated Influenza vaccine; RIV3, recombinant influenza vaccine. ALD, alcoholic liver disease; BMI, body mass index; CAD, coronary artery disease; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; ICU, intensive care unit; ILD, interstitial lung disease; NAFLD, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; PE, pulmonary embolism; PHT, pulmonary hypertension.

References: 1. CDC Immunization Schedules. October 7, 2025. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/index.html. Accessed 10/10/2025. 2. CDC: Risk Factors for Severe RSV Disease. RSV Vaccine Guidance for Older Adults. https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/hcp/vaccine-clinical-guidance/adults.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Frsv%2Fhcp%2Fvaccine-clinical-guidance%2Folder-adults.html. Accessed 10/10/2025. 3. CDC PneumoRecs VaxAdvisor App for Vaccine. January 15, 2025. Providers. https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/hcp/vaccine-recommendations/app.html. Accessed 10/31/2025. 4. CDC Immunizations for Respiratory Viruses Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/respiratory-viruses/prevention/immunizations.html. Accessed 10/30/2025. 5. Underlying Conditions and the Higher Risk for Severe COVID-19. https://www.cdc.gov/covid/hcp/clinical-care/underlying-conditions.html?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-care/underlyingconditions.html. Accessed 10/10/2025. 6. Kobayashi M, et al. Expanded Recommendations for Use of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccines Among Adults Aged ≥50 Years. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2025 Jan 9;74(1):1-8. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm7401a1. 7. CDC Influenza (Flu), People at Increased Risk of Flu Complications: https://www.cdc.gov/flu/highrisk/index.html. Accessed 10/10/2025.

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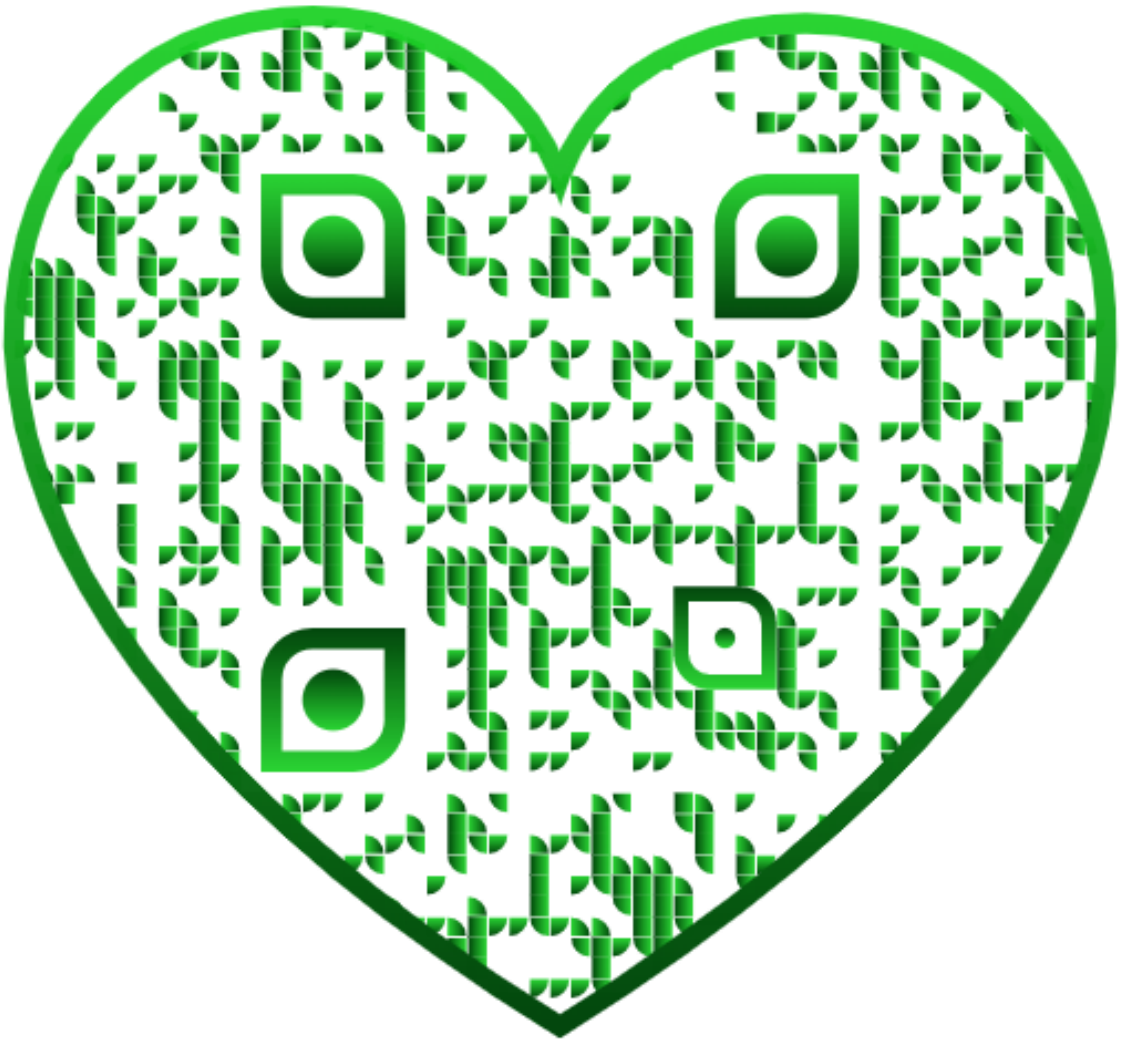

SUMMARY OF ADULT RESPIRATORY VACCINES

CDC RECOMMENDATIONS (as of October 7, 2025)

CDC Recommendations By Age Group and Presence of Risk Factors* for Respiratory Disease (as of October 7, 2025)

		Risk Factors*	RSV Vaccine[1,2]	2025-2026 COVID-19 Vaccine (Shared Clinical Decision-Making)**[1]	Pneumococcal Vaccine[1]	2025-2026 Influenza Vaccine[1]
Age Group	19-49 years	None		✓		✓
		High Risk		✓¶	✓	✓**
	50-64 years	None		✓	✓	✓
		High Risk	✓	✓¶	✓	✓**
	65-74 years	None		✓¶	✓	✓
		High Risk	✓	✓¶	✓	✓**
	75+ years	None	✓	✓¶	✓	✓
		High Risk	✓	✓¶	✓	✓**
Pregnancy	Pregnant Individuals	Regardless of age or risk factors	✓ Pregnant women of any age at 32 weeks 0 days through 36 weeks and 6 days gestation from September through January in most of the continental US as a one-time dose†	✓	No Recommendation	✓** **LAIV3 contraindicated

**Shared clinical decision-making: Vaccination based on individual-based decision making—with an emphasis that the risk-benefit of vaccination is most favorable for individuals who are at an increased risk for severe COVID-19 disease and lowest for individuals who are not at an increased risk according to the CDC list of COVID-19 risk factors (see www.cdc.gov/covid/hcp/clinical-care/underlyingconditions.html). For additional information on shared clinical decision-making, see www.cdc.gov/acip/vaccine-recommendations/shared-clinical-decision-making.html

Administer an age-appropriate COVID-19 vaccine product for each dose. There is no preferential recommendation for the use of one COVID-19 vaccine over another when more than one recommended age-appropriate vaccine is available.

¶Additional doses may be necessary based on medical condition or other indication.

†Providers in jurisdictions with RSV seasonality that differs from most of the continental United States (e.g., Alaska, jurisdictions with tropical climate) should follow guidance from public health authorities on timing of administration.

**LAIV3 contraindicated for immunocompromised persons and those with some chronic medical conditions and during pregnancy.

*More information on CDC risk factors for respiratory disease can be found at:

- Risk Factors for Severe RSV Disease. RSV Vaccine Guidance for Older Adults. https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/hcp/vaccine-clinical-guidance/adults.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Frsv%2Fhcp%2Fvaccine-clinical-guidance%2Folder-adults.html
- Underlying Medical Conditions Associated with Higher Risk for Severe COVID-19: https://www.cdc.gov/covid/hcp/clinical-care/underlying-conditions.html?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-care/underlyingconditions.html
- CDC Summary of Risk-based Pneumococcal Vaccination Recommendations https://www.cdc.gov/pneumococcal/hcp/vaccine-recommendations/risk-indications.html
- People at Increased Risk of Flu Complications: https://www.cdc.gov/flu/highrisk/index.html

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

References: 1. CDC Immunization Schedules. October 7, 2025. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/imz-schedules/index.html. Accessed 10/10/2025. 2. CDC: Risk Factors for Severe RSV Disease. RSV Vaccine Guidance for Older Adults. https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/hcp/vaccine-clinical-guidance/adults.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Frsv%2Fhcp%2Fvaccine-clinical-guidance%2Folder-adults.html Accessed 10/10/2025.

APhA American Pharmacists Association

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